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Teh People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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May						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

THE SYSTEM OF IMPRESSMENT.

H. OF REPS., Jan. 28, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Mr. Secretary:—The repeated seizures of private property in my district, under orders from your department, against the will of the owners, and at prices fixed without consulting them, and without regard to market rates, must be my justification for asking your attention to the following suggestions:

I believe it is universally conceded that there is no legal right to make such seizures at all, and that the practice has no other sanction than that of physical force, the use of which is claimed to be justified by necessity. I trust that the present session of Congress will not pass without removing this reproach to our legislation, and that so far as the impressment of private property may be really necessary, it will be authorized by law, under such restrictions as may be just alike to the government and to the citizens.

Waiving for the present all questions as to the necessity or the policy of such seizures, I desire to call your attention to the questions of right and of policy involved in the measure of compensation to be made for property thus taken.

It will hardly be controverted that the agent who makes the seizure of private property, is individually liable to the action of the owner for damages; and that he cannot bar the recovery by pleading the command of his superior, for the simple reason that the right of the superior is no better than his own. The agent, acting under the orders of the government, is fairly entitled to indemnity; but that indemnity must be given, not by preventing the recovery, but by paying the damages. So that at last the right of the owner and the liability of the government are measured by the rules governing the damages to be recovered in an action against the agent.

What, then, is the measure of damages in such cases?

1. It is fair to give to one acting under the orders of his government the benefit of the principle, that if his conduct has been free from special outrage, he ought not to be subjected to vindictive or exemplary damages.—*Sedgwick's Measure Dam.*, p. 532.

2. The general rule is, that whatever the form of the action, whether trover or trespass *de bonis asportatis*, the measure of damages is the same, viz: "the value of the property with interest."—*Ibid*, page 530.

3. The value to be allowed is the fair market value at the time of seizure, the price it would then bring at the place of seizure, or by transportation to its legitimate market.—*Ibid*, pp. 380, 535.

4. It would seem that if the property is of fluctuating value, the owner is entitled to the highest market before the recovery.—*Ibid*, p. 476.

The references given establish the points stated beyond controversy.

Suppose such damages to be recovered against its agent—could the government hesitate a moment about paying the judgment, with all costs and expenses? Why, then, hesitate to adopt, at once, and to practice upon, the rule of valuation thus established?

I submit, very respectfully, that true economy, as well as sound policy, would be promoted by such a course.

The present practice is exciting a very wide spread and bitter dissatisfaction.—The seizure itself, under the best management, is very distasteful to the people, but when it is accompanied by what they feel to be a refusal of just compensation, it renders the policy of the government, and ultimately the government itself, hateful.

Sooner or later the mode of compensation suggested will be adopted, and I suggest, very earnestly, that it be adopted now, while it can be honestly carried out, instead of postponing it until it becomes a trade to deal in false claims against the government, growing out of such transactions.

I ask, very respectfully, that the opinion of the Attorney General may be taken on this subject, and if he concurs in the views I have presented, I hope it will be the pleasure of the government to conform its action to what must sooner or later be the recognized rule in all such cases.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JOHN B. BALDWIN.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 31, 1863.

Sir:—Your letter of the 28th inst., has been received. The department does not consider it important to enter into a discussion of the legality of impressments, or the doctrine of what is a "just compensation" under the extraordinary and anamolous conditions that now exist. It entirely concurs with you in hoping that Congress will regulate the entire subject of impressment, and will appropriate the necessary sum for the payment of those who, in its judgement, shall have suffered injustice.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
For Secretary of War,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. S. W.
Hon. J. B. BALDWIN, M. C.

THE ORIGIN OF IMPRESSMENT.

Soon after Congress met, the House of Representatives addressed an inquiry to the President, on the motion of Mr. Lyons, desiring to know if he had authorized the seizure and confiscation of private property. The following response was received:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 17th, 1863.

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I have this day received the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform this House whether private property of citizens not in the army has been seized and confiscated by his order, or not, and if it has been, for what offence, and under what law, such seizure and confiscation have been ordered;" and reply that no private property of citizens either in, or not in, the army has been seized and confiscated by my order.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This was not very satisfactory, as it was notorious, that there were persons all over the country, claiming to hold commissions from the President, who were seizing and confiscating the private property of citizens. But the House, with its accustomed moderation, seeing the President's indisposition to communicativeness, forebore to subject him to further catechism; and choosing to consider the outrages on private rights as the irregularities of unauthorized subordinates, proceeded to pass a bill to prevent their repetition.

A writer in the Enquirer, who signs himself "* * * ******" by volunteering as the champion of the Secretary of War, seems to imply that that officer is the author of this system of oppression and folly, which tramples under foot every principle of civil liberty. Mr. Seddon may, for aught that we know approve and uphold this system. We suppose he does, as it is continued under his authority. But it existed long before he came into office, and the general impression was that the scheme had its origin in the Commissariat Department.—There, it was supposed, those ingenious tables, averaging prices for the last five years to determine present values were concocted. Why did they not take the last fifty years for an average? There had been quite as much logic in them as the last five. And, indeed, if they had gone back to '79, there would have been some show of fitness in the thing.

But whether the Secretary of War, or the starry writer himself, be the author of this system, which sets aside all law and turns loose upon the country a set of robbers to prey at will upon the people, it is bootless to inquire. Some dodging and obscurity might not be unreasonable in respect to the authorship of a system so revolting to all sentiments of a free people, and so well calculated to bring its author to odium, if not to trouble.

That Mr Seddon, whose antecedents marked him out as the man who, under no possible stress of circumstances, would substitute violence for law, should become the champion of this system, does excite our special wonder and surprise. That in the variety of his gross duties, he should have left this to subordinates, and know nothing of it in the beginning, might very naturally have occurred. But, when the subject was brought to his attention by the indignant outcries of the whole country, and when he could not fail to see the outrageous invasion of all private rights involved in the proceeding, and when Congress was in the very act of enacting a law on the subject—to have persisted in enforcing it, did imply a foregone conclusion to substitute a *Government of force* for a *Government of law*.

His starry advocate alleges that he was informed and believed, that the great mass of producers had reached the point of speculating on their own productions—and refused to sell to an extent sufficient to provide army supplies—and, therefore he was compelled to impress or see the army famish. *Refuse to sell!* Of course, the people were unwilling to sell at the arbitrary rates fixed by Messrs. *Starr & Co.*, and by which they would sacrifice half the value of their property. But they never have refused to sell at a fair market price—we mean the *producers*. So this brings back the original question: the right of the War Department or its agents to seize the property of citizens without "just compensation," in the face of the opinion of the law officer of the Government, twice deliberately given; and to the subversion of all law and all justice.

It cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly impressed on Government and people that the strength of our cause springs from the freedom it is designed to uphold. Abandon this—degrade ourselves to the level of our enemies—substitute Tyranny for Liberty—and we fail, and will deserve to fail.—*Rich. Whig.*

Forgeries on the Bank of England.

"Of all promises to pay the Bank of England note has the widest currency. It is taken readily everywhere and often commands a premium. The only limit to its circulation is the fear of forgery. For nearly 150 years the paper for Bank of England notes has been made after a peculiar process, which no one has succeeded in imitating. It has been made all that time by one firm and on one spot. The paper furnished so sure a means of detection, that the Continental money changers made no scruple about cashing the notes. In the month of August last, this confidence was rudely shaken. A bank note, which had been the most convenient currency, suddenly become a security difficult to negotiate. No one, even in England, would change a note without knowing well the person for whom he did it. The cause of this little convulsion was the issue of announcement by the Bank of England to the effect that forged notes were in circulation, printed upon genuine paper, and offering a reward of fifteen hundred pounds for the discovery of the persons concerned in abstracting the paper from Messrs. Portal's mill. In 1862 a discovery was made that a very considerable quantity of the bank note paper had been stolen from the mills. This abrupt fact the proprietors communicated to the Bank, which awaited with some anxiety the presentation of the forged notes, for the preparation of which the paper was, of course, stolen, and as soon as one appeared it issued the notice to which we have referred.

The persons concerned in this robbery, and in the printing and circulation of the notes, were tried last week at the Old Bailey. The offer of the reward induced a youth, who had been the principal agent in the robbery, to come forward and give information which led to the apprehension of the guilty parties, and of another person whom the jury have pronounced not guilty. In the spring of 1861 William Burnett and a young woman named Ellen Mills, who passed as his wife, were liberated upon a ticket of leave, some years of a sentence passed upon them for receiving stolen goods having been remitted. They seem to have at once betaken themselves to Whitchurch, in Hampshire, whether with a preconcerted plan of attempting to steal bank note paper does not clearly appear. The couple lodged at the house of a sister-in-law of Burnett, and there met Henry Brown, a young man of twenty-one, employed on the mills. According to the statement of Brown, confirmed by that of Mills, the woman spoke to him about getting some paper from the mills, and ultimately succeeded in inducing him to take some. At first he took but a small quantity, his plan being to abstract it from the size drying machine, which was attended by a girl at each end, but so placed that neither could see Brown take the paper from the place where he stood; his business there was to see that the machine did its work properly. He gave the paper so stolen to the women, and Burnett afterwards asked him to get more; he did so. According to his own statement, a man named Brower, employed in the mills as mould maker, discovered his dishonesty and ultimately became a partner in the crime, stealing the paper in great quantities, and employing Brown to carry it to Burnett and his wife in London. The paper obtained, Burnett had, of course, to dispose of it to some persons connected with the parties engaged in forging and printing the notes; and here the prisoner Buncher, a butcher in Strutton ground, Westminister, appears upon the scene. Buncher, it was proved at the trial, was an agent between the forger of the notes, and the persons disposed to utter them. He bought, apparently, the notes from the forgers, and sold them at a regular price to persons ready to incur the risk of passing them. Burnett found in him a ready customer for the paper, which Buncher, as soon as possessed of, forwarded to a man named Griffiths, at Birmingham, who was captured by the police when actually at work printing notes.

In the possession of Griffiths the police found several plates from which, by Griffiths' own avowal, all the forged notes in circulation during the last few years had been printed, and a quantity also of the genuine paper. Griffiths, as soon as he found he was caught, made a clean breast of it, gave up to the officers some plates and paper which were hidden in a place which they would not have found. At the trial Griffiths and Burnett pleaded guilty; but Buncher and Brower, also put upon their trial, denied their guilt. Griffiths was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Buncher to penal servitude for twenty-five years; Burnett to penal servitude for twenty years, and Williams to penal servitude for four years. This trial will no doubt restore, in the fullest degree, the public confidence in the Bank of England note.—*London Index, Jan'y 15th.*

'Puritanism in Politics.'

We find in the columns of a Southern contemporary a copy of the lecture, or address, recently delivered at the rooms of the Democratic Union association, in the city of New York, by Hon. S. S Cox, of Ohio. The subject was "Puritanism in Politics" and it must be admitted, that Mr. Cox handled it well. There were, doubtless, among his audience, a goodly number of Puritans, who, if not "proof and bulwark against sense," must have experienced emotions akin to those of Queen Gertrude, when Hamlet turned her eyes into her soul, and exposed to her view "the black and grained spots" that would not "leave their tinct." A few detached extracts from this address will [illegible] readers.

* * * * *

Do you wonder that, at public meetings West, it is resolved that the Mississippi Valley shall no longer be tributary to Yankee cupidity and folly, and that men loudly cry out: "New England fanaticism and speculation have made disunion!—New England stands in the way of re-union. Perish New England that the Union may live!" (Great cheering, and a voice, "we've had enough of her.")

The Puritanism of New England is bred in the bone. It is the same now that it was hundreds of years ago. Like begets like. Generation succeeds generation, with the same stamp of Puritan character; taking success for justice, egotism for greatness, cunning for wisdom, cupidity for enterprise; sedition for liberty and cant for piety. (Applause.) The West do not complain merely that their interests are sacrificed by New England capitalists, for their aggrandizement; but they detest the idea of Puritan politics, that sins should be reformed by the State, and that the State should unite its functions practically with the Church, for the propogation of moral and religious dogmas. For these objects the laws of economy and the dictates of public opinion, which ever look to the interest of sections and men, are disregarded. He who fails to observe these laws understands little of the science of government. New England may be accounted smart in intellect, cunning in invention and energetic in industry. She may boast of her libraries, schools, churches and press. She may understand the science which subsidizes the lever, the pulley, the cylinder and the wheel. She may study, as the worm does, how to draw a thread fine, and, like the spider, how to make the web. She may understand the mechanism of matter, and may boast of an Archimedes and a Jaquard in every factory; but such smartness may be unable to comprehend the machinery of a State. It may bring—nay, it has already brought—crash and confusion where better minds evolved beauty and harmony! (Applause.)

I speak of that ruling element, which even before it reached our shores, while it was in exile in Holland, went to rules in early days at Plymouth, and at Boston, and which has since been distributed all over the country, present always the same selfish, pharisaical, egoistic and intolerant type of character. We find it in our politics to-day, as the Tudors found it three hundred years ago, ever meddling for harm; and yet seeking its own safety by concessions, but never conceding anything for the welfare of others, unless, thereby, it could help itself in larger measure. [Laughter and cheers.]

Abolition is the offspring of Puritanism. Until abolition arose, the Union was never seriously menaced; the Constitution was never endangered. Puritanism introduced the moral elements involved in slavery into politics, and thereby threw the church into the arena. Our Christianity, therefore, became a wrangler about human institutions. Churches were divided and pulpits desecrated. A certain class in a certain section were sinners and were damned forever. Speculative discussion about a higher law than the organic political law, poisoned politics and begat asperities of sections.

Perhaps Wendell Phillips may not be considered by some as a representative of the Republican party. But he does truly represent this Administration, with its proclamation of liberty. Look at the votes in Congress on my motion on yesterday, to lay on the table a resolution by Thaddeus Stevens (hisses) to raise 150,000 martial negroes. (Hisses.) Why, one would judge from that that the white race in this country, like the Yankee's calf, was "pretty nearly gin out." (Great laughter; a voice, "They want to get the niggers cheap, so that they wont have the trouble to colonize them.") I cannot see any special difference between the republicanism that sustains emancipation proclamations and the real old genuine Congo abolitionism. (Cheers.) They are two separate links of the same sausage made out of the same original dog. (Great and continued applause and laughter.)

It is susceptible of proof, that the reason why the Pilgrim Fathers could not live in peace in England, was the tendency to propagate their creed offensively. They came hither, as is popularly believed, to escape persecution. When they came what did they do? The very first law passed by the Puritans founding a new society in the State of Massachusetts, was one declaring the penalty of death to those who should dissent from these religious doctrines." This is the testimony of all history, as I shall presently show.

Oliver, in his history, proves that the Captain of the Mayflower was bribed by the Dutch, who had settlements in this vicinity, not to land the Pilgrims in or near the Hudson, where they intended to settle. [Laughter, and a voice "that's true."] If there are any praying Knickerbockers here—[cries of "plenty," and laughter]—I hope that I may not be considered intrusive upon spiritual concerns if I suggest that it is not too late, even yet, to give thanks for that pious fraud which led to this happy riddance! [Great laughter.]

There is no doubt that, when exiled, as soon as they learned the language in Holland, they began to wrangle with the Dutch about their creed. This will account for the anxiety about their presence in the island of Manhattan. It is a mistake to suppose that the Pilgrims left Holland on account of religious persecution. The reason which they gave for leaving Leyden was that the Dutch would not observe the Sabbath, and the fear lest their children should grow up to be dissipated Dutchmen. [Laughter.] But there were other reasons. They anticipated [illegible] were greatly influenced, [illegible] case yet with their descendants, by worldly considerations. [Laughter.] In the language of the time, their hopes of wealth mingled largely and freely with their hopes of heaven. [Laughter.]

They came here to serve God and make [illegible]. [Laughter.] When the pilgrims [illegible] James for their character, he asked, "[illegible] profits do you intend?" On taking [illegible] ing," he replied ironically, "So God bless my soul, 'tis an honest trade, 'twas the apostle's own calling." [Laughter.] Their descendants have not forgotten unto this day, [illegible] that the government of the Union [illegible] their [illegible] the privileges enjoyed by New England [illegible] godly and apostolic mode of life. [Laughter.] When they catch a cod, out comes a tax from a Western farmer! But when we catch a catfish or a sucker, out West, we do not get any bounty. [Laughter.]

This tendency to make government a moral reform association appears all through their history. It is the especial curse of the nation at the present time.—This anti slavery nonsendism springs from it. Read the barbarous and silly code of laws in Massachusetts and Connecticut, punishing Quakers with death and fining persons twelve pence for smoking tobacco within two miles of a meeting house (laughter); or the penal laws against dissenters voting, and against walking in the gardens on Sabbath; or the horrid cruelties against witch craft and the puerile enactments of making mince pies on Sunday (laughter,) which obtained in these colonies, where the foundations of democratic liberty are said to have been established. Is not the same spirit yet rife which mingles morals and politics, to the detriment of both? (Cheers.)

The Maine liquor law and the revenue tax law on liquors spring from the same source. Regardless of the rights of property in the one case, or the spirit of a revenue act in the other, New England bigotry ever strives to cure men's morals by legal penalties. From this same fountain, the bitter waters of civil strife have flowed. In this moral sense, the Constitution is now sought to be construed, administered or nullified. * * * *

It is under just such doctrines, that proclamation of anti-slavery issued. (A voice: "That's so.") Other sections are not to be consulted. Had the Central, Western and Border States been consulted, the proclamation never would have been issued; and by their help, it never can or shall be exercised. (Cheers.)

The New York Herald on the War.

The Herald says, "the issue before the country is [illegible]. We must put down this rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to pieces. He, therefore, who is not with the government in this contest is with the rebellion, an enemy of the Union and an ally of Davis, whatever disguises he may assume." It says, "we grant that there have been many foolish things done, but we hold that the salvation of the country and of our established society from dissolution, anarchy and universal mob law, depends now upon the adhesion of the people of the loyal States, of all creeds and all parties, to the government, the cause of the government, 'the powers that be,' and the laws of the land. This is, and has been the position of this journal from the beginning. We recognize no other alternative than submission to the law. There can be no departure from this course without shipwreck." It denounces the copperhead peacemongers as public enemies.

It says, suppose there is resistance to an enforcement of the conscript law and a bloody collision ensues. The contagion spreads, and civil war is inaugurated in our own midst. Under such a state of things what citizen's property, life or home would be secure. It says "men cry for peace," but there is no peace short of subjugating this rebellion. The exact issue it says, "is the suppression of this rebellion by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law." It calls upon the President to execute the conscript act, and the people of the loyal States to stand by the government, to support it, and to frown down all attempts to create riots or insurrections.

It says the Jacobin teachings of Vallandingham & Co., as we are advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the administration. It reiterates that if the rebellion be not crushed by next fall the President will be impeached and removed.

Meantime, it says, there can be no armistices, no peace conventions, no amnesty, no concessions of any sort to the rebellion while it defies the armies of the Union and demands a settlement by the sword. A single great Union victory, now, we believe will bring the rebellion into dust.

FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

The Herald has an article under this heading, in which it says that if to the other misfortunes of the South, that of unappeased hunger be super added, there can be no doubt that the rebels will soon yield. In this view it urges the President at once to attack the seaboard cities and thus cut them off from the outside world. It says the South does not lack men, arms or munitions of war, but that it does need food for its armies.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldiers' families.

M. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Supervisors.

Salem, March 12, 1863. 45-tf

There has been so much controversy about ground pine making, that many are hesitating from the off repute that hangs around the use of grapes. But, as we harvested before, every family that has two grape-vines on the premises may make wine enough for home consumption, better and purer than they can import it from the grocer's factory.—We will give, for the benefit of our readers, our *modus operandi* of wine making:

Let the grapes be fully ripe; gather them in clear, dry weather; look over the bunches, and pick out all imperfect and [illegible]; strip the bunches from the stems, troughs, trays, or tubs, and gently clean and sweet, and mash the bunches on the stems by hand; as the tray is filled, empty the mass into a clean tub, and so continue until all grapes are mashed; stir the whole mass together in the tub, and leave it for fermentation. In a few hours bubbles will begin to rise, and in 24 to 36 hours, the mass will become so agitated that it will boil like a pot over the fire. Watch it closely now, and as the fermentation subsides, put the mass into strong bags, and, by some strong lever power, press the juice out; after the juice is all extracted, place it in a clean vessel and try its strength.—If an egg will float in it so as to show the size of a quarter of a dollar, the juice will keep without the addition of sugar or brandy; if the egg sinks, add good brown sugar until it rises. Now turn the juice into a sweet cask—five, ten, or thirty gallons, according to the quantity of the liquid. Set the cask in a quiet, shady place, in the attic or in the cellar. (We prefer the attic.) Leave the bung out, and from a pitcher of the juice, which should be reserved for the purpose, fill up the cask three, four, or five times a day, for eight days; in the meantime, all the impurities in the juice will work out at the bung hole; after eight days place the bung slightly in the hole. Let it so remain for eight days longer, then drive it in and seal up the cask as tight as possible. Let the cask remain perfectly quiet, and any time after the March following, it may be drawn off and bottled.—It will be no injury to the wine if it remains upon the lees for two or three years before it is bottled, as it ripens better, and fattens upon the lees; but it may be used as soon as the March after making.—*Soil of the South.*

Estate of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales has not yet a right to sit in the House of Lords. No doubt he will receive the usual writ of summons as Duke of Cornwall, and take his seat in February. When the last Prince of Wales was 21, he received a Parliamentary grant of $500,000 as an outfit and half that amount as an annual income. This was what his father (George III) had received on coming of age. He claimed from his father the accumulated income of the Duchy of Cornwall, which lapses to the Prince of Wales on his birth, and was then worth $100,000 a year, but his father, who had received the money, refused to pay up, protesting that it was little enough to pay him for the expenses of boarding, lodging and educating the hopeful heir from infancy to manhood. The present Prince has been better treated. His revenue has been carefully invested. Over $1,000,000 of the accumulation has been paid for his lately purchased estate in Norfolk, the rents of which will be $35,000 a year. It is a place adapted for a rich nobleman who has a stately mansion elsewhere, and desires good fishing and good shooting. The balance at his banker's after his payment leaves $2,600,000 to the Prince, and his Duchy of Cornwall brings in a net income of $125,000 a year. Besides this Parliament will vote him about $500,000 a year during his mother's life, and vote $250,000 a year as pin money to his bride. They will also have Marlboro' House, close to St. James' Palace, as a rent free residence. Certainly, it cannot be doubted that British royalty is in clover. Lancashire may starve, but the royal family flourish on the fat of the earth. They toil not, neither do they spin, yet were they born with golden spoons in their mouths. Hitherto, as English history shows, every Prince of Wales within the last 850 years, has bolted from the course, immediately after reaching his majority, and become head of a party opposed to the reigning sovereign, his father; this is so, particularly with Frederick, eldest son of George II, and with George, eldest son of George III.

SOLD.—"A few days since," says an Indiana paper, "an extra train loaded with passengers was transported over the Louisville and New Albany Railroad. The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, sent a rumor that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Yates, of Illinois, accompanied by a large delegation of Republicans, with bands of music, etc., would pass through at a certain hour. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Republicans repaired to the depot, hats in hand, ready for the expected cheers. When the train thundered in, an aged and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears, stuck his head out of a stock car, and gave vent to a long, spinning hoosier that fairly shook the Ellis ground. Consternation seized the crowd, and in two minutes the Republicans were to be seen wiping off the depot. Complaints had been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868.

Summary of News.

In Eastern North Carolina all is quiet.

The Standard learns that a goodly quantity of corn and bacon was secured during the late expedition of our forces towards Newbern.

In Virginia the situation remains unchanged.

In Tennessee the enemy is still in possession of Murfreesboro'. It is said Rosecrans is moving a heavy force on our left flank in the direction of Columbia with the purpose apparently of effecting a junction with Grant, and causing our army to fall back on Bridgeport. The enemy have 5,000 infantry stationed at Gallatin to guard the Louisiana Road—were laying waste the country north of the Cumberland, and had destroyed the Railroad and turnpike bridges over Stone's River between Murfreesboro' and Nashville.

In Florida a fight is imminent near Jacksonville. The Yankees had advanced into the interior, burning houses and fencing up the roads. Their cavalry had possession of Baldwin, with three hundred men. The rebels were driven back to the town which was surrounded by the enemy. The rebels still occupy. The enemy have evacuated Pensacola, retaining possessor only of the navy yard. Forts Barrancas and Pyscinon only of the navy yard. Forts Barrancas and Pickens still occupied.

Gen. Beauregard has issued a proclamation declaring martial law to exist in Charleston, and calling out the militia.

Gen. Rosser is at Staunton, Va., with his command, and will be ordered to Lynchburg.

Gen. Early is in the Valley, and has driven the enemy from Winchester.

Gen. Lee is in the vicinity of Orange Court House.

Gen. Johnston is in front of Dalton, Ga., and has driven the enemy from Ringgold.

Gen. Forrest is in Mississippi, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Polk is in Alabama, and has driven the enemy from Selma.

Gen. Dick Taylor is in Louisiana, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Kirby Smith is in Texas, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Price is in Arkansas, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Sterling Price is in Missouri, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Marmaduke is in Missouri, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Shelby is in Missouri, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson is in Missouri, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Magruder is in Texas, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Wheeler is in Tennessee, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Morgan is in Kentucky, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Forrest is in Mississippi, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements.

Gen. Polk is in Alabama, and has defeated the enemy in several engagements

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SECTION 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property ab olutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by such owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and di-interested citizens of the city, county or parish, in which such impressment may be made, one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer, and, in the event of their disagreement, those two shall choose an umpire of like qualification, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially, (which oath as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the abs olute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC 2 That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through abs olute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid And in case said officer or person, taking said property, shall have failed to pay the owner, or his agent, said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

SEC 3. Whenever the appraisement, provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then, and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC 5 That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption; and who shall make the affidavit hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use, said property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner's agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively submit, and their decision shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, or by appraisers as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner can not agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decisions of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor, to be ascertained by appraisers, appointed and qualified as provided in the third section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of the property when originally impressed shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

SEC. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations prescribed in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and, in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: Provided, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively, devoted to production of grain and provisions shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private, and if a non commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 19th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 81.

In consequence of numerous applications made by various persons to the War Department, it is obvious that some misconception in regard to the instructions of the Secretary of War in relation to the impressment of supplies must exist on the part of the people or that the agents of the Government have violated their instructions; now, therefore, for the purpose of removing such misconception, and to prevent any violation of those instructions it is hereby ordered,

I. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption or that of his family, employees or slaves.

II. That no officer shall, at any time unless specially ordered so to do, by a General commanding, in a case of exigency impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

III. These orders were included in the instructions originally issued in relation to impressment by the Secretary of War and the officers exercising such authority are again notified that "any one acting without or beyond" the authority given in those instructions will be held strictly responsible.

IV. When non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates entitled to furloughs under the act of December 11th, 1861, or that of April 16th, 1862, have died, or may hereafter die, before the receipt thereof, their personal representatives shall be allowed the commutation value of transportation from the point where such parties die to their homes and back.

V. When non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates entitled under either of the proceeding acts to a furlough, shall have been, or may hereafter be, promoted to the rank of commissioned officers prior to the receipt thereof, shall be allowed the same commutation as is provided in the previous paragraph, or when they go on leave, the transportation in kind at their option.

VI. Claims arising under Paragraph I will be settled by the 2d Auditor, those under Paragraph II by officers of the Quartermaster's Department In the latter class, the facts must be attested by the certificate of the commanding officer of the regiment to which the claimant belonged at the date of his promotion. By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

THE PETERSBURG SHOT TOWER.—Despite the predictions of the incredulous, (says the Petersburg Express,) the Petersburg Shot Tower, on High Street, has proved a decided success. For weeks past shot of the most beautiful character have been dropped, and the proprietors have now on hand, and for sale, a quantity sufficient to supply all demands, from No. 2, upwards. In form and finish these shot approach the perfection of the celebrated Baltimore Shot. The managers of these works deserve the highest credit for the determination they have shown amidst all difficulties to succeed. Success has crowned their efforts and the South at large, and this community in particular are reaping the benefits. Order after order, from far and near has poured in upon the company and has been promptly fulfilled.

Those who are in need of shot can now find them in quantities to suit, either at Mr. B. A. Davis' on Sycamore street, or at Mr. James Doherty's store on Bollingbrook street. As a Southern manufactory evidencing Southern independence, a liberal patronage has been and will be extended the Company.

KILLED.—A political prisoner at the Confederate prison in Salisbury, was shot through the head by one of the guard about 12 o'clock Thursday night, while attempting to escape, and instantly killed. His name was J. A. J. Collins, and he is said to be from Virginia. Others, it is reported were about attempting their escape at the same time, but the killing of Collins stopped them.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON—BY ONE WHO KEPT HIS EARS AND EYES OPEN.

We have had a long and interesting conversation with a gent emon of high position and intelligence, who has just returned from a "reconnoissance" of the Yankee Capitol. He was in Washington for some time, and was a close observer of events there incident to the close of Congress. With an adroitness and boldness he eluded all suspicion, and mingled in freely with all the most prominent of the public men and politicians, informing himself, as far as he could, of the military situation, the feeling of the people, and the prospect of the North.—With his permission, we give to our readers a sketch of some interesting facts, which we have been able to gather in the course of a conversation with him:

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Washington is the capitol and stronghold of the enemy, and every thing has been done to make it impregnable. The panic after the first battle of Manassas has not been forgotten by them, and King Abraham keeps his Scotch cap and military cloak in very convenient distance, from fear that he may some morning awake to find himself a fugitive from his capital. Indeed, Washington is by no means considered safe, and the phantom of the "rebel army" at its gates still disturbs the slumbers of a great many of its citizens. King Abraham seeks his repose under the sleepless vigilance of armed sentinels, and a feeling of uneasiness and timidity is betrayed even in the pomp and glitter of office. The Yankees have, however, not been idle in drawing around them every plan and instrument of defence, and are making the city as impregnable as far as human power and skill can devise. Continuous and formidable lines of fortifications engirdle the city on every side, and frowning cannon command every point of the compass.—The Gibraltar of Washington is Arlington Heights, and the Yankees rely upon the works here for the safety of Washington in case of an attack. The guns mounted at Arlington are of the largest class, and the place is so strongly fortified that military men regard it as impregnable—at least the position could not be carried without the most frightful sacrifice of life. The other fortifications around Washington are heavily mounted, and men are kept constantly at work on the earthworks in keeping them in perfect repair. In the rear of Washington is a line of strong breastworks, erected as a defence against an attack from the North, and commanding at several points the railroad that runs into Washington from Baltimore.

The defences around Washington are manned by comparatively a small force. With the army in front of Washington it is of course not necessary to keep much force in the rear.—From all the indications and from the most intelligent opinion our informant could form, he does not think that the whole military force in and around Washington—on all the fortifications included—will exceed 25,000. The force at Alexandria was very small, and would number not more than 5,000 or 6,000.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON FOR AN ADVANCE BY HOOKER—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

There was a general clamor in Washington for an early advance by Hooker, but the Yankees were far from being sanguine of the result. So far from it, we are told that there was a very great depression in the public mind, and many openly predicted the defeat of Hooker. Many objected to the Administration yielding to this clamor, and persisted that it would be but leading their men into a "slaughter pen." They recited the reverse of Burnside, and even proclaimed on the streets that Hooker would share the same fate whenever he should attempt an advance. Military men in conversation with our friend (*incog*) freely expressed this opinion, and declared that it would be madness "to move on the rebel works at Fredericksburg." Our informant could not discover what was the plan of those who opposed a forward movement at Fredericksburg, and says that there was such a diversity of opinion and such a jabbering and wrangling of tongues at Washington that there seemed to be no definite programme of action; that there was no concert of action, no harmony of feeling; and that the Yankees were drifting about like a ship at sea without rudder or compass.

Everything had been done in Washington to get Hooker ready for an advance. The last man had been sent him, and everything was held spell-bound for the issue on the Rappahannock. Soon after the "council of war" held at the White House, which Hooker attended, reinforcements—but how many is not known—were sent to him. It was understood that this was done by Lincoln as a final concession, and that "Fighting Joe" was plainly given to understand that it was all that would be done for him, and that he must advance on the rebels with the army he has. It was the general talk in Washington that Hooker had 130,000 men, but the average estimate in military circles, and as derived from conversations with officers, is that Hooker's available force is from ninety to ninety-five thousand. Our informant, from all he could gather, thinks this is a fair estimate.

KING ABRAHAM I.

There was a very great feeling of dissatisfaction in Washington at the action of Congress investing Lincoln with such extraordinary powers, and especially against the indemnity bill, giving impunity to all his acts. The conservative classes said that it was on the old principle that "the King can do no wrong." It was a step towards monarchy and a deed of absolute power. The sword and purse of the nation were at his will without even so much as the shadow of a restraint. The people were becoming alarmed at the subject, and even many of Lincoln's supporters and political friends denounced the action of Congress. It was bartering away their liberties and committing the whole interests of the nation to the power of one man. It was said in political circles that this unlimited power had been voted Lincoln to prevent the necessity of convening the new Congress, whose political complexion forbade the hope of its voting the ways and means to carry on the war. To make the matter sure, Congress, before its dissolution, made Lincoln King Abraham I.

THE "CONTRABANDS" AT WASHINGTON.

Our informant confirms the rumors we have heard of the destitution and suffering of the "contrabands" in Washington. He says they are huddled together in "Swampoodle"—a low and marshy situation off in the city—and they are in the most abject and squalid poverty.—They are kept off to themselves, and no one takes the least interest in them—a characteristic commentary on the hypocrisy of the Yankee Beecher school. There is the greatest destitution among them, many of them are half naked, and the poor creatures are being swept off by disease and sickness—dying at the rate of twenty or thirty a day. He says their condition is truly pitiful, and that hundreds of them grieve to come back to their masters.—He thinks that if an opportunity was offered they would gladly return to servitude in taste of Northern "freedom." No one will give them work, and all they do from morning to night is to bask in the sun and loiter along the streets, their clothes in tatters and more ragged than any "cornfield" negro in Virginia. Their forlorn and destitute condition is in striking contrast with their blithe and happy faces when here in their comfortable cabins, and their sorrow and woe-stricken countenances strike pity to the stoutest heart, not warped by the prejudices and madness of abolition.

Richmond Examiner.

From the Standard.

HEAD QUARTERS, Kinston, N. C
March 20, 1863

Maj. A. Anderson, A. A. G., Goldsboro:

Major:—I desire to call the attention of the commanding General to the following named officers and men, who acted with conspicuous gallantry in skirmishes with the enemy on the lower Trent road and on Core Creek, on Saturday, March 7th, 1863.

Maj. Winston, commanding two companies of the 45th N. C. Troops, on picket on the lower Trent road, 20 miles from supports, was attacked about 2 o'clock in the morning by a large force of the enemy, not less than one or two regiments of infantry, with some cavalry. He resisted the enemy in his front until he was nearly surrounded, when he fell back slowly, and in good order, fighting as he went, so long as pursued, until he reached a strong position some four miles in rear. He lost two of his men, supposed to have been captured. There were also two couriers missing, supposed to have been captured. He reports that Captain Scales, commanding company C, and Captain Rankin, commanding company B, acted well, as did his entire command; but that private Green Little, of company C, and Corporal Rankin, same company, and Corporal Reid, of company C, acted with great coolness and bravery.

Maj. W. J. Boggan, with four companies of the 43d N C Troops, was attacked on Core Creek by a regiment of the enemy, a portion of which succeeded in crossing the creek; but were afterwards repulsed and driven back across the creek with some loss. Major Boggan lost no one. He reports the following as having acted with great coolness and gallantry, and that with one or two exceptions his entire command acted with much bravery; Lieut. H. A. Meacon, co. F, 43d N C. Troops; Sergt. Robert Southerland, co. A, 43d N. C. Troops; Private Isaac Liles, co. F, 43d N. C. Troops; James N. Foy, co. A, 63d N. C. cavalry.

I am, Major, very respectfully,
JUNIUS DANIEL,
Brigadier General.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A friend has sent us two shinplasters, one purporting to be issued by the "Wake County Manufacturing Company," of the denomination of 25 cents; the other by "The Cherokee Manufacturing Company," of the denomination of 50 cents, the latter is unsigned, and both are utterly worthless. No such companies, so far as we are informed, have an existence, and if they do, have no right to issue money bills, and the whole thing is a swindle. The country is flooded with trash of this description, and the people cannot be too careful. We are informed that many of these bogus concerns are afloat in Haywood county. Watch for them, and arrest the guilty parties.—*Asheville News.*

The Raleigh papers say there is no such company in Wake.

DIED:

Of Pneumonia, at the General Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., on the 19th of March, 1863, JACOB HANES, Esq., of Forsyth County, N. C., in the 36th year of his age Thus has fallen another victim to this cruel war. The deceased was a member of Company K, 21st Regt. N. C. T. He leaves behind an aged father, an only brother, an affectionate wife, and three little children, to mourn their irreparable loss. A very useful and highly respectable citizen in the community in which he lived, his loss is much regretted by his numerous friends and relations.

Called off to the war some time last Summer, when in feeble health, he left his home and family joined the army, and faithfully discharged every duty incumbent on him until stricken down by disease. He fought gallantly at the battle of Fredericksburg, and won for himself a name long to be remembered for his bravery. Soon after the battle he took pneumonia, in addition to his feeble health previous to that time, and fond hopes for his recovery were for some time entertained by his anxious friends, but alas! the news came that he was dead. It is, however, a consolation to his family and friends to know that he died as he had lived,—an honest man. Over his grave let friendship strew her flowers, while the tear of sympathy will water it with a hope of a reunion in a better land beyond the grave.

A FRIEND.

In Guilford County, on the 20th of March, 1863, N. R. SAPP, Esq., aged 57 years, leaving a wife and children to mourn their loss.

On the 14th March, of diptheria, Miss EMELINE E. HANES, daughter of Geo. W. and Catherine Hanes, aged 21 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

New Advertisements

Headquarters, Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders,
No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace, between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Absconded.

LEFT my premises, without my knowledge or consent, on the night of the 31st of March, a bound boy named RICHARD BEESON. Said boy is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout built, with light hair and eyes, and of a fair complexion. It is presumed he left in company with Robert Goley's son.

A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me. And I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said Richard Beeson, under the penalty of the law.

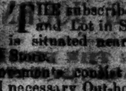
BRANSON BEESON.
Forsyth Co., N. C., April 1st, 1863. 48-tf

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,

A large and Family Bible.
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

House and Lot For Sale.



THE subscriber offers his House and Lot in Salem, for sale. It is situated nearly opposite Belo's Store.

The Improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, all necessary Out-houses and an excellent Garden.

If not sold privately before the 9th day of May next, the property will be offered at public sale.

LEWIS J. HINE.
Salem, March 27th, 1863. 46-6t-pd

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able. We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.
March 27, 1863.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.
March 27th, 1863 46-tf.

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

Receiver's Sale.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE the following tracts or parcels of LAND, belonging to alien enemies, now decreed and condemned by the Confederate Court to the use of the Confederate States of America, at the following times and places, to wit:

At the Court-house in Salisbury, on the 4th day of May next, it being County Court week, FIVE TRACTS in Rowan County, containing about 526 acres, the property of Charles Hartman, Jesse Hartman, Mary Ann Hartman, Malinda Hartman and three other brothers and girls named Nancy Hartman and Catharine Wilhelm, (alien enemies) and given in by Levi Trexler.

ALSO, at the same time and place, two tracts near Gold Hill, containing 144½ acres, the property of R. F. Stockton, an alien enemy.

At the Court-house in Lexington, Davidson County, on the 15th day of April next, three tracts, 1 containing 45 acres, belonging to Alston Gobble; one tract containing 54 acres, belonging to the wife of Joseph Brown, of Indiana; and one other tract containing 26 acres, belonging to Susan Lookabee; two tracts, well known as the Conrad Gold Mines, will also be exposed to public sale, together with a large, first-rate Engine, at the Mine, on the 14th of April next.

At the Court-house in Winston, Forsyth County, on the 17th day of April next, one tract containing 126 acres, belonging to J. W. Fulp and wife.

JOHN E SHAVER,
March 20, 1863. 46-4w. Receiver.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1863.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winnifred Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winnifred Hine, Lewis Hine and Nora Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Executive Department N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Mil tia,)
RALEIGH, March 9, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO 1, CURRENT SERies, is hereby revoked

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
March 10-3t. Adjutant General.

Flour Wanted.

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

HOPS! HOPS!!—A small quantity of hops for sale. Apply at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE
Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,
Fresh and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

Quicksilver, Castor Oil

Large Rope, Curry Combs, Brushes and Medicines, Preventive &c., &c.

may be had at BYNUM'S.
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

FURS! FURS!!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS. Indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Feb 6, 1863. 40-3m

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS, delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.
Feb 18, 1 63. 42-3m.pd.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. } In Equity, Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Feb. 13, 1863. 41-tf fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,

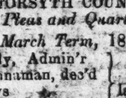
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT!



MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to E. MICKEY or to the subscriber,

F. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863, 43-tf

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	3 00
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier for that way of the duties in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* each. This is what the Richmond papers are sold for, which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in this State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found 1 per for to no other paper do we advertise, cash.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.
Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year,	$4
For six months,	2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Best Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY

Miss S. A. HINES,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7. Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MUSE, of Alabama, &c.

Address

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Poetry.

For the Press.

The Perjured Bride.

BY LEON.

Why did you seek me in my home of beauty—
My bright green cottage by the river side—
Why did you lure me from the path of duty
And tell me I should be your own sweet bride?
You found me there as you would find a flower
Within the depth of some secluded shade—
You cull its beauty, but before an hour
The charms it first possessed for you are dead.

Ah! well do I remember our first meeting
'Twas by the cottage, 'neath the tulip tree
'Twas when the shadows eastward were retreating,
And softly came the honeyed southern breeze.
We lingered there till the pale moon had risen—
More sweetly beamed your soft, deluding eyes;
Ah! had I then but known the bitter poison
Which lurked beneath such heavenly disguise.

Alas! how many hearts, all guiltless, trusting.
Hearts in which dwell a pure devoting love,
By the soft, winning eye of some deceiver,
Are lured to ruin and must wretched prove,
While he who has the lasting wound inflicted,
May never liar the wreck that he has made
Nor care for all the tears of bitter anguish
That melt the heart which he has thus betrayed.

Once, in the Autumn-time, we strolled together,
Through the pale woodland, to a hidden dell,
And seated there beside the flowing river,
A story of devotion you did tell,
A golden ring you placed upo my finger,
And told me 'twas to seal your vow of love.
I could not doubt you, but too fondly trusted,
Nor dreamed that one so dear could faithless prove,
And with my hand in yoursand d'wuward glances
I promised you that I would be your bride.
O, the delusive joy of that one hour,
As still we lingered by the water side,
The river seemed more beautiful and lovely,
As in its wave was mirrored the blue sky,
And every leaf contained a wealth of beauty
Which on the stream came drifting idly by;
And all the clouds were ting'd with golden splendor,
And with the breath of every gentle breeze
Methought I heard sweet sounds, like music wafted
From some enchanted isle in southern seas.

O how love wakes us to a sense of beauty,
Gives everything a heart-endearing charm
And pictures to us earth as fair as Eden,
Before 'twas swept by the relentless storm,

We chose the early Spring-time, when the flowers
Would bud in all their tender sweets and pride,
When you should lead me to the village altar,
And I consent to be your willing bride.

The Spring-time came, with all its blushing roses—
The very day which we had set apart,
And still you came not!—*Then I knew your falsehood,*
And in my bosom lay a broken heart!

O vile betrayer of so true a passion,
Though listless now the wide world you may roam,
And care not for the bosom you have ravished,
A day of retribution yet shall come.

For the Press.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Docor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine; under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel,
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

PARISH & WADDILL,
Main Street, Danville, Va.

dec. 5,:31:2p

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail a by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th. 1863

A. Alspaugh,	Miss Louise D Linebach,
W R S. Burbank,	Miss Jane Long,
Miss Mary Burk,	John Marshall,
R. Boner,	John W. Newman,
G. Barrow,	Mrs. Sue Pate,
Saran Bolarde,	Mary Rich,
Gen. W. Barron,	Mrs. Mary Reich,
Mrs. Priscillia Carmichael,	L S Starr,
John A. Campbell,	Miss. Bettie Tucker,
Mrs Nancy Fisher,	" Minnie Towner,
Miss Delile Fulps,	" Jane Williams,
R. W. Hines,	James Wray,
Mrs L. B. Ingram,	Yarborough & Kersey.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N.C., Feburary 15th, 1863

NOTICE.

LOST about four weeks since, in the town of Winston, a white POINTER DOG, with some small red spots on his body. Any person who will leave said dog at Chalin's Hotel, in Salem, will receive a liberal reward.

☞ Winston Sentinel copy three times and n account to this office. 40:3tpd

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

FOR SALE,

A LOT of STEEL and IRON, suitable for Plows, Hoes, &c. Call soon, or it will all be gone.
WM. F. SWAIM
Salem, 18, 1863. 42-4t-pd

Executive Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863.

IT is hereby requested that persons who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive office, as soon as practicable. Those counties who have not appointed agents, will please do so at once.

March 13, 1863. 45-2t.

HOPS! HOPS!!—A small quantity of Hops for sale. Apply at this office.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

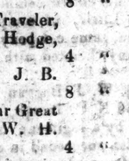
W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisements are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of O. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W. Roper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Designhe.
4	Sheppard Prestron, Joel Fulton, P J Pulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyra Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michel Read.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A. Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	W Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Reinegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Osburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Buttner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, S P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Severs, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Strupe, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm Spainhower, I sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Simmons, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Grim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from David son.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
April 25-32-4t C. E. S. D. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE
Salem, March 27, 1863.

COUNTY.	WHITE POP.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,366	321	2446	10133
Alexander	6,396	19	811	7226
Anson	12,000	1301	6851	20152
Alleghany	2,266	37	198	2501
Ashe	7,423	145	391	7959
Beaufort	8,179	720	5678	14577
Bertie	5,846	270	6156	12272
Bladen	6,338	1439	4967	12744
Brunswick	4,518	1	2231	6750
Buncombe	10,023	102	1,199	11324
Burke	7,647	213	1,760	9620
Cabarrus	7,103	102	2,783	9988
Caldwell	5,977	114	1,000	7091
Carteret	4,964	193	1,000	6157
Caswell	3,581	272	2,000	5853
Catawba	9,039	98	1,092	10229
Chatham	12,265	506	2,948	15719
Cherokee	6,809	38	519	7366
Chowan	2,928	454	3,743	7125
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2,134	12346
Columbus	6,778	355	3,463	10597
Craven	8,705	1,200	6,190	16095
Cumberland	9,967	579	3,830	14376
Currituck	4,471	231	2,534	7236
Davidson	13,378	147	3,076	16601
Davie	6,101	104	2,209	8414
Duplin	8,286	374	716	17376
Edgecombe	6,280	328	10108	17316
Forsyth	10,716	211	1,784	12711
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	103	2,198	9310
Gates	4,180	393	3,062	8144
Granville	11,189	1421	11056	23666
Greene	2,826	157	1,947	7025
Guilford	15,738	693	2,625	19056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	8,351	104	2,584	11039
Haywood	5,488	1	313	5801
Henderson	3,981	65	1,392	10486
Hertford	3,948	1111	4446	9504
Hyde	4,662	362	1,733	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	6916	18057
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,376	116	519	6004
Madison	5,093	2	213	5008
Martin	5,435	451	4363	10249
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1,000	7806
Moore	8,795	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	988	4481	11638
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6918	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	523	6108	18040
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,727	392	3269	7388
Person	5,799	318	5196	11321
Pitt	7,486	127	6473	14086
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,214	345	5453	11068
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6418	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	43	1169	7801
Stokes	7,547	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,963	53	5246	14262
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28647
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,586	295	2485	6367
Watauga	4,771	22	104	4897
Wayne	8,721	734	5651	14906
Wilkes	13,280	281	1208	14749
Wilson	5,914	220	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	169	1433	10717
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, 2 cts.
Advertised letters, 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 4 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.

And each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, same as Semi-Monthly.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance. 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he is one of his heirs at law to the deceased, according to the provisions of the following ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is duly authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon producing certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. The bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been paid, will be paid to all persons who may have enlisted in the troops of the war, and not appointed commissioned officers, who may have died in the service, or since their discharge from service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor Vance,

R. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 2d and 3d pub. 1m

All papers in said district, friendly to the cause, will please copy the above once a week for one month, and forward copies of paperand bill to A. G. office.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William B Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Henly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J. Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
H L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert E F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Rowler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union acceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.